



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS-AFR-94-107  
Friday  
3 June 1994

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-AFR-94-107

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3 June 1994

**NOTICE TO READERS:** An \* indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

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## **GCA, Frontline State Leaders Hold Meetings in Harare**

### **Meeting Agendas Previewed**

*MB0106113594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0955  
GMT 1 Jun 94*

[Text] Harare June 1 SAPA—Fourteen African presidents, including Mr Nelson Mandela on his first trip outside South Africa as president, have begun gathering in Harare, Zimbabwe, for a two-day meeting of the Global Coalition for Africa [GCA], an international lobby for support for the continent. The meeting starts on Thursday [2 June].

On Friday, Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe will host what is expected to be the final meeting of the Frontline states, the regional alliance of southern African nations which opposed apartheid. Officials said leaders of the seven-nation grouping would discuss a new organisation to replace it.

Already in Harare is Benin leader Nicephore Soglo who hosted the previous GCA meeting in June last year. Due to arrive on Wednesday are the heads of state of Angola, Namibia, Mozambique, Tanzania, Zambia, Ghana, Ethiopia, Mali, Eritrea, Ivory Coast and Botswana, and former World Bank head Robert MacNamara and former Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere.

Founded with World Bank finance and based in Washington, the GCA was established as an alliance of African nations and Western donor nations with close ties to the continent. It was part of a bid to counter a shift of Western financial support from Africa after the fall of the Communist bloc. Backers describe it as dedicated to "keeping alive the good news in Africa".

Frontline heads of state are expected to support moves to keep the body alive in spite of the transition to democracy in South Africa. However, the group is expected to change its "confrontational" name and adopt a new direction, working for peace and political stability in the region and to provide a forum for conflict mediation.

### **Mugabe Opens GCA Conference**

*MB0206161694 Johannesburg Channel Africa Radio in English 1500 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe has outlined a new vision for Africa in which the continent will no longer be synonymous with economic mismanagement, civil strife, or human rights abuses, nor with poverty, hunger, ignorance and disease. Opening a meeting of African presidents and representatives of Western donor nations in Harare, he said that perhaps at no other time in Africa's history had the continent felt so acutely the need for partnership and a genuine friendship than today. Africa was an essential component of global policy, he said. The failure or success of Africa affected the rest of the world.

President Mugabe said Africa was embarking on a program of economic structural adjustment, political reforms and regional integration. Good governance had been accepted as vital throughout Africa as democracy could not be complete without it. He said those African countries that had demonstrated seriousness about their political and economic reforms deserved support and cooperation more than ever before.

### **Conference Assesses Spread of AIDS**

*MB0206174094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1526  
GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Harare June 2 SAPA—Africa is likely to remain mired in poverty unless the AIDS scourge is arrested through the commitment of more resources, the Global Coalition for Africa (GCA) said in Zimbabwe on Thursday [2 June]. According to the GCA's African Population Advisory Committee (APAC) report presented in Harare, nine million adults in Africa were infected with the HIV virus.

The report was presented by prof H Okoth-Ogendo on behalf of Kenyan Vice-President George Saitoti, the current APAC chairman, the ZIANA news agency reported.

The session was also attended by Zimbabwean President Robert Mugabe, Botswana's President Kethumile Masire and other dignitaries.

The report said many African countries, including Zimbabwe, had the highest HIV prevalence among adults worldwide.

AIDS was also increasing health care costs while orphaning large numbers of children and leaving many elderly people without protection.

The report said advances made in health and welfare were being eroded by AIDS and it quoted United Nations Children's Emergency Fund estimates as showing that under-five mortality rates were likely to be pushed back to the 1960s level.

"In summary, the epidemic will likely increase the number of people in poverty and thwart efforts to develop sectors that rely on skilled or scarce manpower."

The report noted African efforts to contain the virus had had mixed results. Zimbabwe, along with six other African countries, had been successful in changing behaviour through use of condoms.

APAC recommended focusing prevention programmes on the youth, making condoms easily available and improving management programmes to control the AIDS epidemic.

**Future Role of South Africa Discussed**

*MB0206204494 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 2 June 94*

[Text] South Africa's future role in the southern African community is one of the major topics being discussed at meetings of the Global Coalition for Africa and the Frontline states in Harare today and tomorrow. President Mandela is representing South Africa officially for the first time at both meetings. Estelle Pienaar filed this report:

[Begin Pienaar recording] Key developmental issues for Africa, and in particular southern Africa, tops the agenda in Harare. The Zimbabwean capital today played host to the meeting of the Global Coalition for Africa and will tomorrow be the venue for the meeting of the Frontline states. The body was founded as a front of neighboring countries against South Africa. Now that South Africa has shed its apartheid burden, and is back with a vengeance in the international community and the brotherhood of African countries, the organization has lost the very reason for its existence.

However, it's believed that Zimbabwe is keen to see the establishment of a new organization to replace the Frontline states. But other parties feel that such a body would have little value as most of the issues affecting southern African countries could be dealt with by the Southern African Development Community, SADC. Zimbabwean newspapers report that the name Frontline States is expected to be dropped in preference for something that sounds less confrontational. Whatever the outcome of tomorrow's meeting, the future of southern Africa will hopefully never be as divided as its past.

In recent years the world has increasingly turned its back on Africa. Any organization which unites South Africa with the rest of the sub-continent in the interest of regional peace, stability and economic growth, might just provide the impetus to prove that this region can survive, and indeed prosper. [end recording]

**Botswana Appeals for Continued Assistance**

*MB0206192894 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Botswana President Sir Ketumile Masire has appealed to international donor agencies and financial institutions not to abandon assistance to African countries in favor of Eastern Europe. [Words indistinct] in Harare for the Frontline States' meeting tomorrow, he said African countries which have now endorsed democracy need the financial support of the international community. He urged African leaders to acknowledge their failures in the past which, he said, had led to the current economic problems of African countries.

**Leaders Warned of 'Afro-Pessimism'**

*LD0206134394 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1030 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] A meeting of the advisory board of the North-South Forum on African continent is being held in Harare, Zimbabwe. On one side are the African leaders; on the other are the donor countries, and between them a climate of Afro-pessimism reigns. The international powers are becoming increasingly tired of the conflicts on the African continent and the aid is changing direction, namely it is being directed toward east European countries. This was confirmed by Briso e Gala, Portuguese secretary of state for foreign affairs, who is representing our government at the meeting.

[Begin Briso e Gala recording] Today, an Afro-pessimism is gradually growing about the state of Africa's development on the part of many European countries and of the United States. Unfortunately, Africa now represents only 1 percent of world trade, it continues to be affected by violent and cruel wars, and all this creates a certain fatigue in the international community, which in many cases prefers to support other areas, for example eastern Europe. [end recording] [passage omitted]

**Less Dependence on Foreign Aid Urged**

*MB0306062594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2225 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Harare June 2 SAPA—Sub-Saharan Africa should reduce its dependence on foreign assistance as it has exhausted its capacity to borrow external funds, the Global Coalition for Africa [GCA] says in its annual report. "Sub-Saharan Africa has low savings, low investment, falling per capita GDP and relies heavily on foreign resources. This must change. The region has exhausted its capacity to borrow external funds on market terms. And concessional aid, already down from its peak, may fall even more in the years ahead," the Zimbabwe News Agency Ziana quoted the GCA's 1993 report as saying.

Armed conflict had stifled development, drained resources and impoverished many African countries, the GCA said. Even after conflicts ended many countries had to undertake massive reconstruction programmes to repatriate refugees, resettle displaced persons and demobilise and re-integrate combatants. "The estimated 5.4 million refugees in Africa are evidence of the suffering. Unable to lead reproductive lives in their own countries, they burden host governments and the international community."

GCA executive director Boubakar Daiby-Outtara emphasised the need for Africa to mobilise its own resources to compliment those received from abroad. "African countries should clearly see the need to take charge of their own priorities."

## Burundi

### Negotiations on Restoring Presidency Launched

EA0206124094 Bujumbura Radio-Television Nationale du Burundi Radio in French 1800 GMT 1 Jun 94

[Excerpt] As you already know, the first negotiations for the restoration of the presidential institution were officially launched yesterday under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Anatole Kanyenkiko. Yesterday, you heard the positions of the various political bodies of the country, the [word indistinct] the government coalition, and the opposition coalition. Today, the prime minister disclosed his stand to Marie-Jose Niyonzima.

[Begin Kanyenkiko recording] [Words indistinct] soon it will be 10 days since the beginning of talks with all social, political, moral, and socioeconomic forces in order to discuss the best way of establishing the presidential institution. Why is this happening today? It is because all the political, moral, and socioeconomic forces understand that we cannot organize competitive general elections in the entire national territory due to the fact that our country has just experienced a deep crisis. It is therefore impossible to organize such elections. The elections would also require many funds which the country does not have.

So, we first gathered suggestions from the moral and socioeconomic forces and today we are at the level of negotiations with political parties. The agenda is, first, to know what the new head of state and his government will implement, and second, to know what the mode for the setting up of the presidential institution will be. That is what I can say. Currently we are holding talks on the two subjects. [passage omitted] [end recording]

## Congo

### Arms, Ammunition Theft at Training Facility Reported

AB0206144694 Brazzaville Radio Nationale Congolaise Network in French 1800 GMT 1 Jun 94

[Excerpts] The stealing of arms and ammunition at the National School of Noncommissioned Officers in Gamboma, Plateaux Region, on the night of 28 May continues to be the topic of discussion. The CONGOLESE NEWS AGENCY has published the full list of the stolen arms and ammunition which is read here by Jean-Jacques Adamou:

[Adamou] First, one should note that this is not the type of robbery that can be easily forgotten. It is a (?major robbery). According to the list released today, about 21,000 rounds of ammunition of various caliber, 120 rockets, 475 offensive and defensive grenades, 72 AK-rifles, 47 meters of explosive cord, 256 safety fuses, one box of TNT, one box of dynamite, 19 compasses, five aiming devices for RPG-7's, 13 TNT (?chains), 10 anti-tank rocket launchers, and 18 rifles, were stolen. The

large quantity of stolen weaponry gives rise to a myriad of questions. [passage omitted] One wonders whether the robbers did not benefit from complicity within the school. The least one can say is that security is very loose at the cadet school. [passage omitted]

## Gabon

### President Bongo Departs on Working Visit to Paris

AB0206174994 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1215 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Text] Gabon's President Omar Bongo leaves today on a visit to Paris. This is President Bongo's first working visit to France since his reelection on 8 December 1993. Omar Bongo is expected to leave later for Tunis to attend the OAU summit scheduled to take place from 12 to 15 June.

## Rwanda

### Government Forces, RPF Resume Talks; No Accord

EA0206164594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Text] A meeting between officers of Rwandan Patriotic Army [RPA] and Rwandan Government Forces [RGF] scheduled to take place today has begun at 1025 in Hotel Amohoro in Kigali. The Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] [as heard] delegation was headed by Colonel Frank Mugambage and that of government forces by Col. Marcel Gatsinzi. The meeting of RPA and RGF will be in camera.

The meeting for today will be a continuation of the Monday [30 May] meeting which was adjourned to resume today. In the Monday meeting, the delegation of RPF was also headed by Col. Frank Mugambage and that of government forces by Col. Gatsinzi. The purpose of these meetings of RPA soldiers and RGF soldiers is to negotiate so as to allow humanitarian assistance to reach civilians.

In the Monday meeting, RPF had presented a document containing conditions which will act as a prerequisite for any form of negotiation and, later on, a cease-fire: to stop massacres in government-controlled zones, that is the first point; two, the release of hostages trapped and caught up in the city center under the control of government soldiers; three, to ban any radio programs that incites execration [as heard] on Radio-Television Libre des Mille Collines and Radio Kigali. The Monday meeting ended without agreement on any form of a peaceful settlement. However, they agreed to meet again today, Thursday. The first condition given by the RPF to stop the massacres by the government has not yet been adhered to, the recent example—500 people killed in Kabwai—going without saying.



**Progress on Evacuation Issue**

AB0206201294 Paris AFP in English 1622 GMT 2 Jun 94

[By David Chazan]

[Excerpts] Kigali, June 2 (AFP)—Rwandan army and rebel commanders failed to agree on a ceasefire at United Nations-mediated truce talks Thursday [2 June] as the rebels pressed their offensive in the blood-drenched capital.

"We are capable of fighting this war and winning it if that is the option," Colonel Frank Mugambage of the rebel Rwanda Patriotic Front (RPF) told reporters after the one-day talks broke up with an agreement to meet again at an unspecified date.

The mainly Tutsi RPF is demanding an end to massacres of Tutsis in territory held by the Hutu-led government. Up to half a million people have been hacked, bludgeoned, burned or machine-gunned to death since the April 6 death of president Juvenal Habyarimana in an alleged rocket attack on his plane pitched the small central African country into frenzied ethnic bloodletting.

Mugambage, the RPF's deputy commander, and Brigadier General Marcel Gatsinzi, the army's number two man, promised to cooperate with the UN in resuming the evacuation of civilians trapped behind battle lines, and distributing food to millions of Rwandans threatened by starvation. Evacuations were suspended Monday because of heavy fighting in Kigali and the failure of the two sides to guarantee security.

"The ceasefire was briefly addressed, but the evacuation of civilians and the safety of displaced persons was discussed at length," UN military spokesman Major Jean-Guy Plante said. "We have definitely made progress on the safety of our evacuation procedures and we plan to resume evacuations on Friday," he said.

Deputy UN force commander Brigadier Henry Anyidoho, who chaired talks between the two sides Monday and Thursday, said the main obstacles to agreement on a ceasefire were rebel demands for an end to massacres in government-held territory and an end to pro-government radio broadcasts inciting violence.

"Our aim was to go into ceasefire talks but then these obstacles came up," Anyidoho told a news conference after the talks ended.

Gatsinzi said he would convey the rebel conditions to the government. [passage omitted]

UN troops have rescued hundreds of Tutsis and Hutu opposition supporters stranded behind government lines in Kigali's Mille Collines hotel, and Hutus holed up in rebel territory in the Amahoro Stadium.

Kigali has become a ghost town as almost all its 500,000 inhabitants have fled southwards in a perilous search for safety. The estimated 40,000 who remain rarely venture

out into streets littered with spent shells. Dogs feed on dismembered bodies from recent massacres in some neighbourhoods.

The mainly Tutsi rebels have surrounded one of the army's last strongholds in the embattled capital, Camp Kigali, which they are shelling relentlessly. They are also closing in on the seat of the self-proclaimed all-Hutu interim government at Gitarama, 40 kilometres (25 miles) southwest of the capital.

"The government has pulled most its big guns out of Kigali and put them in Gitarama," said a UN military observer who visited the town Wednesday.

With an estimated 20,000 fighters, the rebels are still heavily outnumbered by an army of well over 30,000 men despite a wave of desertions in the past two weeks. But the government's bedraggled, beer-swilling soldiers are demoralised and taking a pounding from rebel artillery, UN military sources said.

UN commander General Romeo Dallaire meanwhile expressed frustration that there was still no sign of a promised new 5,500-strong UN force, leaving his 470 men powerless to end killings at a displaced people's camp at the southern monastery of Kabgayi.

A military reconnaissance team arrived here Thursday from Canada, which has pledged 300 soldiers, as Deputy Defence Minister Robert Fowler flew out after a two-day fact-finding visit.

**RPF Radio Reports on Talks**

EA0306113594 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in Kinyarwanda to Rwanda 0430 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Excerpts] Negotiations between the Rwandan Patriotic Front [RPF] and the government forces resumed at Amahoro Hotel, Remera District in eastern Kigali yesterday. The negotiations were aimed at jointly assessing ways of reaching a cease-fire agreement so that relief operations can be carried out peacefully. The delegations from both sides left without reaching any agreement.

They discussed at length the conditions set by the RPF forces, conditions which are a prerequisite for the actual negotiations to start. [passage omitted].

The government forces' delegation promised the RPF forces' delegation that they would address the demands of the RPF in order to correct misdeeds. The two delegations agreed that the UN Assistance Mission in Rwanda [UNAMIR] would meet both sides in order to fix another date for the resumption of negotiations.

Meanwhile, the two delegations agreed that UNAMIR's operation of taking civilians from the fighting areas to the sides of their choice would resume today. In this respect, the RPF forces' delegation announced in the meeting that the RPF had agreed that government forces

could send envoys to Amahoro stadium, in the RPF-controlled area, to talk to people who have taken refuge there.

It is worth recalling that the people who took refuge at Amahoro stadium and whom the government claims belong to its side, have clearly stated that instead of going to die in areas still controlled by government forces where nobody cares, they have chosen to stay at Amahoro stadium. This means that they are not afraid of reports that those who go to the government side are shot by RPF forces, as the government forces' negotiator, Colonel Gatsinzi, said on Radio Rwanda this morning, to deceive the [word indistinct].

#### **RPF Forces Reach Outskirts of Gitarama**

*EA0206204094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1815 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] The Rwandan Patriotic Army [RPA] today, at 1200 entered the center of Kabgayi in Gitarama [as heard], after having chased away government troops who were dealing with the massacres of civilians. The Rwandan Patriotic Front combatants found in Kabgayi more than 20,000 people locked up in five camps where they had taken refuge following the massacres perpetrated by the Interahamwe [Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development] militias. [passage omitted]

#### **RPF Says Minister Supports Militia Massacres**

*EA0206193194 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in English to Rwanda 1100 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Many more massacres of innocent civilians continue to be done behind government lines. Fleeing government soldiers and government-backed militias are continuously butchering innocent civilians. Mr. Edouard Karemera, first vice chairman of Republican National Movement for Democracy and Development and minister of internal affairs in the current Sindikubwabo so-called government, yesterday was blaming government soldiers who are revenging their massacred relatives by militias. He claimed that the government is not in control of militias. As minister of internal affairs, Karemera should be ashamed of this claim. Why doesn't

he stop programs for the inciting of militias to kill civilians on radio RTLM [Radio-Television Libre des Milles Collines] and Radio Kigali?

Does he also claim not to be in control of the two radios? Mr. Karemera should not deceive himself. This genocide which he has helped in planning and executing, like those of his clique, will weigh heavily on him. It is not peace that the so-called government of Rwanda wants, but more time to massacre the remaining people. One wonders how the Rwanda Government forces are committed to peace while they continue to massacre civilians behind their lines.

#### **RPF Accuses Egypt of Helping 'Executioners'**

*EA0206200094 (Clandestine) Radio Muhabura in French to Rwanda 1030 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] The international community, notably the United States, Canada, UNICEF, the Red Cross, and the Republic of South Africa [RSA] continues to show concern about the Rwandan drama.

The United States has just offered 50 vehicles, which will help in the evacuation operations of civilians still in the areas of fighting in Kigali, and U.S. President Bill Clinton once again discussed the Rwandan case during his discussions with Italian political leaders when he was visiting Rome recently. Canada is reportedly ready to provide 300 telecommunications experts, and the Canadian defense minister is reported to have left for Rwanda to study the situation on the spot in order to better understand what there is to be done.

UNICEF has started sensitizing the international community to raise \$5 million for the Rwandan victims. As for the RSA, it intends to collaborate with the United Nations in the framework of humanitarian assistance to the Rwandan population. The RSA recently stated it was not ready to dispatch an armed force to Rwanda.

While other peace-loving countries are coming to help Rwanda, it is deplorable that the Egyptian Government continues to help the Rwandan Government clique, which has plunged our country into a bloodbath. This Egyptian Government recently offered \$750,000 for arms purchases to the Rwandan executioners.

**Ethiopia****Journalists Jailed for Publishing 'False' Reports***EA0306121094 Nairobi KNA in English 1647 GMT  
2 Jun 94*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 2 Jun (KNA/PANA)—The third bench of the Central High Court in Addis Ababa has sentenced Daniel Kifle, a journalist, to 18 months' imprisonment after finding him guilty of publishing malicious canards in a private Amharic weekly, FENDISHA, reports PANA.

According to the central prosecutor's office of Region 14, [Addis Ababa region] the court convicted Daniel of publishing a false report in the 14th January 1994 issue of the weekly, under the headline: "The Involvement of Prime Minister Tamirat Layne in Mercury Trade Exposed".

The story alleged that the prime minister sold confiscated mercury and gold for millions of birr (the local currency) while on working visits abroad.

A statement issued by the prosecutor's office said the journalist also published a series of fabrications including the replacement of troops guarding one of the country's major hydro-electric dam at K'ek'a [Central Province].

Daniel was also reported to have published a false report under the headline "Everything to the Northern War Front", alleging the encampment of 10,000 troops in Debre Zebit [Central Province] with the mission of suppressing swiftly any anti-government uprising.

The prosecutor's office said the false stories constituted a malicious defamation of the prime minister and the defense establishment, and a violation of the country's press law and the penal code. The court passed the sentence on the convict after rejecting all his counter evidences presented during the trial, the prosecutor's office said.

In a related development, the Central Court imprisoned on Wednesday [1 June], Mulugeta Lule, editor-in-chief of TOBIA, a private magazine and fined him 10,000 birr, about 1,600 U.S. dollars, for publishing and disseminating false stories. The prosecutor's office accused him of publishing unfounded reports on troop deployments at Gondar and Gojam [Provinces] in the November issue of the magazine which reported that the Army killed 647 EPRDF (Ethiopian Peoples Revolutionary Democratic Front) militants and captured 60 others.

**Kenya****Moi Says Attendance at Rwanda Talks Imperative***EA0206120894 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1000 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today repeated his invitation to Presidents Yoweri Museveni

of Uganda, Ali Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, and the acting president of Burundi to a meeting in Nairobi on Monday, 6 June. This will be to deliberate on lasting peace to Rwanda.

In a statement issued in State House, Nakuru, President Moi said the Rwandan problem is so complex that it not only requires serious commitment to peace by all concerned but also needs an agreed approach by all neighbors of Rwanda who are now affected in one way or the other. He added that the meeting would require the presence of all heads of state invited. He pointed out that if one may not be able to attend, the meeting will be postponed until all heads of state concerned are present. President Moi expressed grave concern regarding the loss of life of the innocent citizens of Rwanda.

**President Moi Delivers Madaraka Day Address***EA0106201094 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 0918 GMT 1 Jun 94*

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi in Nyayo Stadium, Nairobi, on 1 June—live]

[Excerpts] My dear Kenyans, ladies and gentlemen: We assemble here today to celebrate the 31st anniversary of the day we attained self-government, this is Madaraka [self-government] Day. This day is an important one because it marks the first significant step made by our people in their struggle to be free. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, we are celebrating this year's Madaraka day against a background of optimism and suffering by our people. We are all aware of the many social and economic hardships that ordinary Kenyans have had to put up with in the last two years due to worldwide economic recession whose effects were made worse by prolonged drought. During the same period we have had to implement far-reaching economic and political reforms. That we were able to successfully undertake comprehensive reforms is a testimony of the resilience of our nationhood. Indeed, few countries in Africa would have gone through such a transformation without the risk of social turmoil. I am therefore most grateful to Kenyans, particularly the ordinary men and women who bore the brunt of most of these reforms. I am equally grateful to our friends who have tried to understand the negative social impact some of the measures have had on our people. In spite of these short-term setbacks, I am convinced that the reforms that we have implemented would lead to renewed economic growth and prosperity for our people.

What is urgently needed, and my government is taking adequate measures, is to sharpen the reforms and to focus on the social dimensions of development. This should be done by developing programs in all the relevant ministries to address the basic needs of the poor and disadvantaged in search of security, food, school fees and textbooks, medical services, transport and water. The



identification of needy cases and the provision of assistance will be done by the local relief and welfare committees. My government has already started these programs by providing school fees and safety nets for those retiring from the public service. My government is also making budgetary provisions to strengthen this program in the 1994-95 financial year. I am, however, making a very strong appeal to the donor community to join us in refocusing the structural adjustment programs to an approach which meets all the noble ideals of balanced development.

Ladies and gentlemen, as I said during the recent international investment conference, my government is fully committed to a market driven economy which will attract foreign investments. However, my government is concerned with the increasing marginalization of sections of our population as we open up the economy to market forces. This is an area which cannot be left to market forces alone and that is why ways and means must be found to cushion the vulnerable groups from the adverse effects of economic liberalization. As we grumble with the effect of these reforms it must be understood by all that the concept of transparency and accountability is not expected to be applicable only to the people of Kenya, for to do so is tantamount to saying that Kenyans cannot be trusted or be relied upon, that would be most unfair. Recognizing that no society on earth can claim to be perfect, we will continue to serve our people in the best manner possible. In turn, we expect foreign organizations and institutions based in Kenya, especially the nongovernmental organizations, to conduct their affairs openly, fairly and with due regard to the laws of this country.

Dear Kenyans, as we celebrate this day when we attained internal self-government it is also appropriate to review the political atmosphere in our country. Seventeen months ago we held the elections which ushered in a multiparty Parliament. The elections were preceded by intensive political activities, which unfortunately, divided Kenyans along ethnic lines. Today, long after elections were concluded, Kenyans still look at one another with suspicion. Some leaders continue to regard themselves as the guardians of the interests of their supporters only. Besides, some leaders continue to spend a lot of useful time politicking rather than guiding Kenyans into development-related activities. Indeed, one of the reasons why the economy performed poorly last year was because of our people spending many man hours in unproductive activities.

Fellow citizens, it is upon you to decide on your future and as your president I urge you to choose hard work for prosperity and development. Kenyans are known for their determination, commitment, and hard work. Indeed, since independence the culture of hard work, unity and love for one another has been responsible for the significant development that the various sectors have registered. Regrettably, we risk losing the culture of hard work, tolerance, and unity of purpose if we continue engaging ourselves in activities that would not benefit

anyone. Tribalism is on the rise. Politicization of almost every aspect of our social life is getting entrenched and an increasing number of Kenyans are spending their most valuable times in idle talk. This has to stop. Ladies and gentlemen, the time to arrest this situation is now. We must ensure that tribalism does not gain a foothold in our society. After all, the many patriots who made it possible for us to be free people set aside their ethnic differences in order to pursue their common objectives. It is therefore incumbent upon all leaders from KANU [Kenya African National Union], the opposition, the clergy and other categories of leadership to demonstrate their commitment to a united Kenya.

On my part, I will always, as I have done throughout my political career, champion the interests of all without fear or favor. Events taking place in neighboring countries should serve as a reminder to Kenyans to guard against divisive politics. As I have often said it is the ordinary mwananchi [citizen] who is the innocent victim when a chaotic situation grips any country. My government will not tolerate leaders who are bent on inciting people or diverting their efforts from those which enable them to earn their livelihood in a peaceful atmosphere. Equally, the government will give all necessary assistance to leaders who are genuinely interested in helping Kenyans improve their standards of living. I have deliberately emphasized the need for us to remain united because I genuinely believe that Kenyans have a right to live in peace with one another. Indeed, that was the main reason our forefathers waged a bitter struggle to win freedom from political domination. Leaders bent on inciting Kenyans and wasting their times are betraying the very spirit which was the driving force behind the struggle for independence. [passage omitted]

Ladies and gentlemen, events taking place in other parts of Africa are both disturbing and regrettable. Indeed, unless the unwarranted killings and displacement of people stops our continent faces a very bleak future. The loss of lives taking place in Rwanda, Somalia, and southern Sudan must stop. There can be no justification for such a heavy toll of human lives. Regrettably, the loss of lives taking place in some parts of Africa is happening at a time when donors are increasingly diverting interests from the continent. African leaders must appreciate that the continent is on the verge of complete marginalization from the rest of the world. We must act now to save this continent from social turmoil or disintegration. On our part, Kenya will continue to participate in efforts to bring lasting peace to conflict-torn parts of Africa. In view of the serious concern I attach to problems facing the people of Rwanda, I have requested my colleagues President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire, President Hassan Mwinyi of Tanzania, and President Yoweri Museveni of Uganda to join me in a meeting which is being proposed for 6 June, Monday. But I am not optimistic of this meeting, because of the complicated tragedy which took place in Rwanda. Because it is so complicated, no one hopes for a clearer future.



Many international communities all over the world wonder why neighbors are not rushing to save Rwandans. It is because of that complication. I pray God that Rwandan leaders will be shown the right way to protect the lives of the innocent children, women, and the entire Rwandan people. The state of genocide that gripped that country is indeed chilling and unbearable. It must come to an end, if that country is to move forward.

My fellow countrymen, the conflicts which face some African countries should make us Kenyans resolve to maintain peace which we have enjoyed since independence. We owe it to future generations to build a united, peaceful, and prosperous country.

As we celebrate this year's Madaraka Day let us once again renew our commitment to live in peace, love, and unity with one another. May God bless you all. Thank you.

#### **Minister Calls Bank, Railroad Strikes 'Illegal'**

*EA0306075094 Nairobi Kenya Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] The minister for labor and manpower development, Mr. Philip Masinde, has declared the strike by the employees in the banking industry as illegal. In a press release today, Mr. Masinde said that while negotiations are still under way through conciliation, the workers have unilaterally taken industrial action contrary to the spirit of the industrial relations charter and the provisions of the Trade Dispute Act Chapter 234. He therefore said that under such circumstances, the workers' action was untenable and called on them to resume work immediately.

Touching on the strike by the Kenya Railways Corporation locomotive drivers which started yesterday, the minister also declared their strike illegal. Mr. Masinde pointed out that there exists a machinery for settlement of industrial disputes which must be adhered to by the parties, an action which, he said, the employees of the

railway did not follow. He called on the striking railway employees to resume work immediately. Meanwhile, nearly 30 train drivers currently on strike have been sacked. In a letter signed by the district mechanical engineer, Mr. Mithamo, the drivers were summarily dismissed for deliberately absenting themselves from duty on June 1st this year. Subsequently, the striking drivers have been evicted from the staff quarters and ordered to vacate the premises of the corporation.

As part of the contingency measures, the public relations manager, Miss Njeri Luseno, said locomotive inspectors and instructor drivers from the railway training institute had been redeployed. She said business at all stations had fully resumed, adding that all passengers and cargo trains would continue to operate as usual. Miss Luseno pleaded for patience from the staff saying that the management was currently pursuing negotiations with the Kenya Railways Workers Union to review the remuneration package of the unionizable staff. Those striking are demanding a monthly salary of 25,000 shillings for junior drivers from the current 2,900 shillings and 45,000 shillings for senior drivers from their current pay of 5,000 shillings. As they packed their belongings the drivers vowed to pursue their grievances through the industrial court.

#### **Major Banks Closed**

*EA0306091894 Nairobi KTN Television Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] All major banks remained closed today following a strike staged by unionizable employees. The strike which went into effect this morning caused frustrations to hundreds of customers. At one Barclays Bank branch in Nairobi, a manager and two other employees were held hostage by customers demanding that the doors be opened. Unionizable employees gave a notice on Tuesday [31 May] saying they wanted a 70 percent pay rise. Their employers did not agree to the demand saying that they will not be able to afford it. [passage omitted]

### **Mandela Rules Out Sending Troops to Rwanda**

*MB0306101794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 0500 GMT 3 Jun 94*

[Text] President Nelson Mandela has decided against sending South African troops to Rwanda to join a United Nations peacekeeping force in that country. However, speaking in an interview with REUTER news agency, President Mandela said South Africa was very interested in providing humanitarian aid. He said South Africa had decided to send a field hospital to help treat Rwandan refugees and was considering other assistance. South Africa would also consult the UN on what role South Africa could play to help end the conflict in that country.

### **Mandela on Possibility of Volkstaat Referendum**

*MB0206164694 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1600 GMT 2 June 94*

[Text] President Nelson Mandela has hinted at the possibility of a referendum to test Afrikaner opinion on a separate homeland.

Speaking in an interview with the international news organization REUTER, Mr. Mandela said that he wanted the Afrikaners to express themselves on the issue, adding that the attitude of his government of national unity would depend on the response of the Afrikaners. But he added that he had made no commitment on this question.

### **Says Referendum Only One Option**

*MB0306124594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 3 Jun 94*

[Text] President Nelson Mandela says a referendum to determine Afrikaners' views on a possible volkstaat [homeland] is only one of several options being considered by the government in response to right-wing demands. Speaking after a meeting with ANC regional leaders in Durban, Mr. Mandela said there was no firm statement about a referendum.

President Mandela said the issue of when regional governments would have powers to execute their duties had not been discussed. ANC sources at this morning's conference said one of the issues discussed with President Mandela concerned the court case brought by the ANC in the region about alleged election fraud. It's understood that President Mandela advised the ANC to withdraw the case.

### **CP Leader on Amnesty Talks With Justice Minister**

*MB0206201894 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 2 June 94*

[Text] Amnesty for more than 50 right-wingers accused of several bomb blasts before the elections came under the spotlight again this evening at a meeting between Justice Minister Dullah Omar and Conservative Party

[CP] leader, Ferdi Hartzenberg. In a statement issued a short while ago, the Conservative Party said Mr. Omar had agreed to consider a number of proposals. These include an extension of the amnesty for so-called political prisoners from the present cut-off date of December the 5th last year, to the date when final agreement is reached on the amnesty. Gary Alfonso reports:

[Begin recording] [Alfonso] More than 50 right-wing supporters were arrested and subsequently released on bail after a spate of bombings shortly before the country's historic all-race elections just over a month ago. Few doubt that the explosions were aimed at destabilizing the election process. Justice Minister Dullah Omar said on SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] television last night that the people who carried out these acts, as well as the Chris Hani killers, Janusz Walus and Clive Derby-Lewis, were not eligible for amnesty. But according to CP leader, Ferdi Hartzenberg, who met with Mr. Omar this evening, agreement on what he called equal treatment for all had been reached earlier with President Mandela.

[Hartzenberg] There was this agreement between us and the president that all the people will get the same treatment and the same principles will be applied, so I think we must first have a discussion with the minister.

[Alfonso] Talks about amnesty for the right-wingers in question is not just an issue of an agreement between the Conservative Party and the minister of justice. The 1993 constitution would have to be revisited, and that can only be changed by Parliament and the government of national unity. [end recording]

### **Omar Rejects CP Amnesty Appeal**

*MB0306094394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1900 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[By Patrick Bulger]

[Text] Pretoria June 2 SAPA—Rightwing demands for new amnesty provisions for political offenders apparently failed in Pretoria on Thursday [2 June]. Conservative Party [CP] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg headed a delegation to see Justice Minister Dullah Omar to discuss a relaxation of constitutional provisions for criminal offenders motivated by political gain.

Dr Hartzenberg said before his meeting he would raise the issue of long-time CP member Clive Derby-Lewis and Janusz Walus, who are on death row for the murder of SA [South African] Communist Party leader Chris Hani. He disclosed that his request for the extension of the December 6 cut-off date for amnesty application was to accommodate right-wingers who unleashed a terror bombing campaign before the April elections.

Dr Hartzenberg came away from the meeting saying the CP had made its proposals and the minister had undertaken to consider them. In a statement later, delegation member and the CP's justice spokesman Jurg Prinsloo

outlined the CP's proposals. He said the minister had undertaken to reply to them after internal consultations.

The CP asked the minister to give "temporary immunity" to convicted prisoners, to those awaiting trial, to those who had been identified as suspects, and to those who had not yet been identified but whose acts were being investigated.

Mr Prinsloo said the minister had not closed any doors. However, he said the minister had issued a statement shortly after the meeting. He had a copy of the statement which repeated the minister's use of the December 6 cut-off date.

Mr Omar said in considering the criteria for political offences, one should not assume that these would be as broad as to enable Derby-Lewis and Walus to be accommodated, and he apparently said a "truth commission" would be established.

The minister's spokesman was not available for comment.

Mr Prinsloo said the CP would give its reply on Friday to the minister's rejection of its proposals.

#### **CP Leader Says Omar Broke Agreement**

*MB0306112794 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0941 GMT 3 Jun 94*

[Text] Pretoria June 3 SAPA—Conservative Party [CP] leader Ferdi Hartzenberg, angered by Justice Minister Dullah Omar's apparent rejection of the CP's petition for new amnesty provisions, on Friday [3 June] accused Mr Omar of breaking an agreement with the CP.

Dr Hartzenberg led a delegation to Mr Omar in Pretoria on Thursday to plead for an extension of the December 6 amnesty cut-off date. He also asked the minister to consider South African Communist Party [Secretary General] Chris Hani's killers, Clive Derby-Lewis and Janusz Walus, as ordinary political criminals.

Although Dr Hartzenberg said in a statement on Friday the minister had broken his word by releasing a press statement which categorically turned down the CP's proposals, Mr Omar's spokesman David Pirogo said the minister's statement was not related to his meeting with the CP.

The statement said the deadline would not be extended and that the definition of political offenders may not be so broad as to include Derby-Lewis and Walus.

"Our statement had nothing to do with the meeting. But Dr Hartzenberg is free to draw his own conclusions," Mr Pirogo said. He said he issued the minister's statement before the meeting "to clarify certain issues regarding amnesty".

Dr Hartzenberg said he was surprised by Mr Omar's statement which had come immediately after their meeting. He said he had reached agreement with the

minister that no final decisions on amnesty would be made now. The minister had undertaken to consider all the CP's proposals and to hold further discussions with the party. He said the minister had agreed to discuss final amnesty legislation with the CP.

He said the minister had also agreed that the media would be told only that discussions had taken place on the CP's proposals and that follow-up discussions would be held. "While the CP kept to this agreement and simply made its proposals known to the media, Mr Omar broke the agreement. Without the promised consultation and discussions with the CP he unilaterally announced that the final cut-off date would be fixed at December 5.

"During the discussions the CP asked Mr Omar to not refer in public to the matter of Clive Derby-Lewis and Janusz Walus, and not to present it as an exception. This request was simply ignored and in his statement he indicates that the case of Derby-Lewis and Walus will be handled differently to other cases. The CP finds this out of place," Dr Hartzenberg said.

CP justice spokesman Jurg Prinsloo said that if Mr Omar issued his statement before the meeting as Mr Pirogo had claimed, this in itself implied that the CP had been negotiating about matters that had already been decided.

#### **Bombing Suspect Surrenders**

*MB0206122094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1129 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Johannesburg June 2 SAPA—One of eight AWB [Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging; Afrikaner Resistance Movement] suspects being sought by police in connection with a series of bomb blasts on the Witwatersrand handed himself over to authorities on Wednesday [1 June], SAPS [South African Police Services] spokesman Col Dave Bruce said on Thursday.

The suspect would appear in the Johannesburg magistrates court at 2PM on Thursday (today) to make a bail application, the colonel added. The suspect, a member of the AWB's so-called "ystergarde" (iron guard), was as yet the only one of the eight outstanding suspects to have been arrested, Col Bruce said.

Several other rightists have already appeared in court in connection with the blasts. Most have been granted bail.

#### **Right-Winger Marais Criticizes U.S. 'Imperialism'**

*MB0306124894 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13-19 May 94 p 1*

[Text] Last week's Executive Committee meeting of the HNP [Reformed National Party] was, in terms of numbers and enthusiasm, the most successful in years. The audience filled the Premos Hall.

Leader Jaap Marais's speech, in which he summed up the current situation in the country and showed the way



ahead, was one of his most inspiring ever, and it put the stamp on this most historic moment in the history of the Afrikaner nation [volk]. It proved there was no dejection among the principle-bound right-wingers—only determination and an eagerness to accept the struggle that lies ahead and to take the bull by the horns.

Mr. Marais pointed out that the unitary idea being advocated in newspapers and speeches were hollow slogans without any real content. The whole idea of a lot of loose, totally different groupings of people of all races embraced in a declaration of human rights has only one aim, and that is to establish a new basis for American imperialism. The volk's unity must be broken down and the people must be involved in human rights as individuals—that is the American plan being used to get at the Afrikaner nation and its political power. That is the contemporary form of American imperialism.

We are not dealing simply with a black government, nor even a black communist government, but with an attempt to complete the British-American plan of the last century to eliminate the Afrikaner nation from the African political scenery.

In 1948, the same politics suffered its greatest setback. Malan, Strydom, and especially Verwoerd opposed the British-American plan and foiled it for half a century. Now that Verwoerd has been murdered, they have again come to the top and they want to complete their efforts by transforming southern Africa into one big communist state. Back in 1976, Kissinger publicly said he wanted one black state in this part of the world.

The negotiation process has been the lifeblood of the terrorists' victory. It was an all-embracing British-American imperialist success—not the birth of a new nation, which was a nonsensical theme of the [inaugural] celebrations.

A nation is not built by a constitution; neither does it get destroyed by one, as the plan seems to be. Nations are indestructible, Mr. Marais said.

The state which the British and Americans have rigged up will for many years to come be a totally unstable political product. Should there arise serious differences of opinion in Parliament—of that everyone can be sure of—the ANC will simply fall back on a referendum and thereafter call another election. It will be a product of black Africa. Nowhere in Africa have the blacks built anything worthwhile—nothing that has lasted. The bespectacled blacks in expensive clothes that one sees on television are the same people living elsewhere in Africa. It will not be different here than anywhere in Africa, Mr. Marais said.

South Africa will only get from them an unstable state, characteristic of them. The enmity between Zulus and Xhosas is built in; it will eventually have to be resolved the African way. The threat to the future of the whites;

the threat to Afrikaner nationhood is built in. The prospect of an attempt at a second, open communist revolution is built in.

The Afrikaner sees all these things. He acknowledges the situation for what it is, but the Afrikaner will not let the matter rest there. He acknowledges it in a spirit of resistance, of stubbornness, just like the Boer generals in 1902, Mr. Marais said—to lengthy applause.

#### Commentary Views U.S., UK Influence on Government

MB0206181094 Pretoria DIE AFRIKANER in Afrikaans 13-19 May 94 p 2

[From the "Commentary" column]

[Text] From President Ezer Weizman and Rabbi Harris to Yasir 'Arafat and Benazir Bhutto; from Fidel Castro to Prince Philip and Madame Mitterand; the countries they represent are all competing to gain favor with the new regime in South Africa.

However, it is not the rubbery smile of Nelson Mandela that they are after, but rather control over the minerals on South Africa's territory, and the strategic power that goes with it.

The race, however, has already been won by Western countries, and to be more precise, by Britain and America, who have been the real bosses of Mandela and the ANC for the last 10 years. So much so that it would have been more fitting if their flags alone were fluttering over the Union Buildings—if there had been any honesty in diplomatic protocol.

Just as British and American financiers had helped the Bolsheviks of Lenin and Trotsky to come to power in 1917 in Russia, so too have Britain and America over the last 10 years under Thatcher and Major, as well as under Carter, Bush, and Clinton, helped the communist regime of Mandela and Slovo into the saddle.

South African communists who fled before the security police did not go to Moscow, but to London where the South African Communist Party has its headquarters.

The American State Department financed the ANC for a quarter of a century and had given guidance in its specialized activities. At the same time the big brains of Harvard, who do the thinking on behalf of American foreign policy such as the controversial Samuel Huntington, had been doing their best to undermine the will of the incompetent South African Government, well supported by "diplomats" of the caliber of Chester Crocker.

The real victory smiles on Tuesday's photos [Mandela's inauguration day] were those of Douglas Hurd, Hillary Clinton, and Al Gore. However, he who laughs last laughs best. The Afrikaner leaders, who are still going to

capsize the whole situation in our country, are going to laugh the best. It will be their smiles that will be remembered the longest...

#### **Parliamentary Standing Committees Not Yet Set**

*MB0206144594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1229 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town June 2 SAPA—None of the standing committees that have to approve legislation before it can be debated in Parliament have been finalised, the head of Parliament's committee section, Mr Willem Fourie, said on Thursday. He said the composition of some of the multiparty committees should be decided "in the next day or so".

There had been delays in getting names of prospective committee members from parties and there had also been queries over incomplete or defective lists.

He had been asked to expedite the formation of the constitutional affairs, education, finance, home affairs, justice, public accounts and security services committees because there was apparently legislation for them in the pipeline.

He had been hoping it would be possible to reduce the number of committees from 26, or one for each ministerial portfolio, to about 18.

He made this proposal to the African National Congress but was told they were "not very happy with that".

"At this point I'm not sure how many there will be eventually," he said.

#### **Provincial Governments Allocated 200 Million Rand**

*MB0206171794 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English 2 Jun 94 p 2*

[By Greta Steyn]

[Excerpt] Only about R200m [million rand] would be allocated specifically to the new provincial governments in the Budget this month to finance their administrations, state expenditure director-general Hannes Smit said yesterday. Since the old administrations would continue running regional government functions in the short term, the usual allocations to the four provinces, the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] and the self-governing territories would be made, he said.

"The Budget will have exactly the same format as in previous years, except for a supplementary spending proposal to finance the provincial cabinets," he said. The amount—less than R200m—would not add to overall spending totals.

The total allocation to each region would be linked to functions, such as education, at present performed by those governments in the TBVC. As functions were

formally handed to the new provinces, they would use the finance allocated to the old administrations—as well as central government allocations.

One exception was housing, where central government's allocation went to the national housing fund, which would distribute it to the regions, Smit said.

At present, there is a national housing board and four regional housing boards with access to central government funds. The relationship between the regional boards and the provincial governments has not yet been defined. Sources said the boards were operating in terms of National Housing Forum policies, but that could change if regional housing ministers disagreed with the policies.

Smit said a law would be passed soon to establish the reconstruction fund, which would kick off with R2.5bn [billion] from government.

Sources said the first direct allocations to the new regional governments were likely to come from the reconstruction fund. These allocations might be made before the fiscal and financial commission—to be appointed before the end of the month—had decided on formulas for sharing revenue. [passage omitted]

#### **ANC Members Sworn In to KwaZulu/Natal Cabinet**

*MB0206155594 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 2 June 94*

[Text] Three ANC members have been sworn as members of the KwaZulu/Natal cabinet. The ANC Natal leader Mr. Jacob Zuma, Mr. Sibusiso Ndebele, and Dr. Zweli Mkhize were sworn in by the Natal judge president, Mr. Justice Alan Howard in Pietermaritzburg. Mr. Zuma takes the economic affairs and tourism portfolio, Mr. Ndebele is MEC [Member of Executive Committee] for roads, transport and traffic control, and Dr. Mkhize is MEC for health.

The three were not sworn in during the official ceremony last month due to a dispute over the allocation of portfolios.

#### **Cabinet Not To Disclose Subject of Talks**

*MB0206190094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1822 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Durban June 2 SAPA—The KwaZulu/Natal cabinet decided on Thursday [2 June] afternoon not to disclose the subject of its talks in Pietermaritzburg during the day, a statement from the provincial executive said. The cabinet issued a statement before concluding more than four hours of talks.

Earlier, the executive met to swear in three African National Congress MECs [Member Executive Council].

At the time cabinet members and their spokesmen refused to disclose the agenda of Thursday's meeting.

The statement said: "It has been decided that a media statement will not be issued regarding the sitting of the executive council that took place in Pietermaritzburg today. An update regarding further meetings of the Executive Council will be released to you as soon as possible."

**Illness Delays Inauguration of North-West Premier**

*MB0206120694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1101 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Mmabatho June 2 SAPA—The inauguration of North-West Premier Popo Molefe has been postponed indefinitely because of his ill health. A statement from the office of the premier on Thursday [2 June] said Mr Molefe had been ordered by his doctor to stay in bed. He is apparently suffering from influenza.

A North-West legislature meeting scheduled for Monday has been postponed to June 20.

**National Defense Force Chief on Failure of NPKF**

*MB0206195794 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in English 1800 GMT 2 June 94*

[Text] South African National Defense Force Chief General Georg Meiring says the National Peacekeeping Force, [NPKF], failed because of insufficient training and inadequate command structures.

At an international news conference in Pretoria today, he said a British military assistance and training team was to help with the selection and evaluation of former NPKF members for their possible inclusion in the National Defense Force. General Meiring also said that a service brigade could be formed to support the government's Reconstruction and Development Program.

[Begin Meiring recording] Such an organization could form part of the Reconstruction and Development Program, in so far as it firstly, forms part of a sort of a funnel for people that do not make the grade in the National Defense Force to be retrenched. To go via this organization to enable them to acquire skills, to enable them to better use themselves outside in a civilian role, and also in doing this, delivering some worthwhile action. [end recording]

**Armcor Chief Notes Advantages of Exporting Arms**

*MB0206130294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Armcor's [Armaments Corporation of South Africa] executive general manager, Mr. Tielman de Waal, says the defense industry will have to depend on exports if it is to contribute effectively to the maintenance of key industries and technologies in the country.

Speaking at a quality symposium in Pretoria, he said arms exports worth 1,000 million rands could create employment for about 25,000 people. Mr. de Waal said Armcor's present effectiveness and the demands of the new generation customer would have to be considered to penetrate the export market effectively.

**Project Approved Despite Environmental Pressure**

*MB0306094294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0640 GMT 3 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town Jun 3 SAPA—A controversial 4-million rand tourist development at Cape Point was given the go-ahead by the Regional Services Council [RSC] after a special on-site meeting Thursday [2 June]. The move was welcomed by Cape Point chief nature conservation officer Mr Howard Langley, but was slammed by green pressure groups. RSC councillors were met at Cape Point Thursday by protesters.

RSC chairman Mr Piet Loubser said the executive committee's decision had been unanimous. "The professional (environmental) people we've had to advise us have done a fine job and the new development will have less impact on the natural environment than the present facilities."

The R4 million development, which could be completed within a year, includes a sunken restaurant below the parking area with rockeries and indigenous plants on its roof, and a funicular rail system to replace the buses to the Cape Point view site.

"Everything humanly possible would be done to ensure there was no damage to the environment," Mr Loubser said.

Protesters bore banners and placards reading "no environmental impact assessment. No public participation. No unilateral decision!", "Our Point, our decision", "Will the people benefit", "1990 proposals—what happened?", "Cape Point is our heritage" and "Cape Point real estate" over-written with "sold".

**EU To Grant Preferential Trade Tariffs**

*MB0206162394 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1400 GMT 2 June 94*

[Text] The European Union is to grant preferential trade tariffs to South Africa. This has been announced in Brussels by senior European Commission spokesperson, Pierre Defraigne. He said the concession would be introduced at the beginning of January next year. There is a possibility of the introduction being brought forward.



**Dissident PAC Members Cause Security Crisis***MB0206174294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1610  
GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Cape Town June 2 SAPA—Dissident members of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] have plunged the movement into a security crises by threatening the lives of bodyguards protecting PAC members of Parliament, SABC [South African Broadcasting Corporation] radio new reported on Thursday [2 June].

PAC Western Cape Secretary Bathembu Lugulwana said an anti-election faction within the movement had accused PAC bodyguards of collaborating with the system and had threatened to kill them.

Conflict within the security structures of the movement started long before the elections when PAC youths, who had been sent to Transkei for military training, returned to their respective regions with an anti-election attitude, he said.

They had been sent for training to protect the rank and file supporters of the movement during the elections.

Mr Lugulwana said the youths were apparently politically indoctrinated by some influential leaders of the PAC in Transkei who were opposed to the elections.

**'Senior' ANC Member Killed in KwaZulu/Natal***MB0306095494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2222  
GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Durban June 2 SAPA—The African National Congress says one of its senior Northern KwaZulu/Natal members was shot dead on Thursday [2 June] by men wearing camouflage uniforms, SABC radio news reported. ANC spokesman Zipho Mkhize said Derrick Gcaba was attacked in his house at Mtubatuba by men who demanded his car keys and asked him where he had been during the day. Mr Gcaba was subsequently shot twice in the head. Mr Mkhize said the ANC had discussed security problems in the area a week ago, but was unsuccessful in its bid to have the army deployed in the area.

**Police Find Counterfeit U.S. Currency***MB0206190294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1836  
GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Johannesburg June 2 SAPA—Three hundred million US dollars—count 'em. That's what police searching for illegal firearms in a Turffontein, Johannesburg house came across early on Thursday [2 June] evening.

SA Police Services [SAPS] spokesman Capt Wikus Weber said members of the Vaal Triangle firearm unit, following up on leads, went to the Turffontein property. The officers found firearms—"but they turned out to be legal".

What wasn't so legal, though, was a pile of counterfeit US dollars big enough to make even your bank manager drool—three million hundred dollar notes.

Police also took possession of printing apparatus and placed under arrest a 60-year-old man who would probably appear in court on Friday, the SAPS spokesman said.

**South African Press Review for 3 Jun***MB0306154994*

[Editorial Report]

**BUSINESS DAY**

Food and Health Care—Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 3 June carries an editorial on page 10 arguing that a school feeding program, primary health care, and free hospital treatment for pregnant women and children under six should be considered as "an investment in the people of this country." It goes on to assert that the cost of the investment cannot be shirked but that the program must be carefully monitored to ensure "that every cent is wisely spent and that programmes benefit those who need them." Proposals in the Reconstruction and Development Program will, the editorial continues, "help to reduce the racial disparities in health, educational level, life expectancy and other factors highlighted in regularly by studies of our population. We now have a government which no longer shrugs off these statistics as a Third World inevitability. Given fiscal discipline and sensible priorities, a programme aimed at uplifting the needy can buoy the whole nation by turning this country into one of which all of us can, at last, be proud."

**WEEKLY MAIL & GUARDIAN**

Government Urged To End Violence—"Government's 100-day timetable for the delivery of tangible benefits through reconstruction and development last month was encouraging in the extreme," begins the Johannesburg NEW NATION in English on 3 June in a page-14 editorial. "But in focusing on the new imperatives, we must not forget the priorities we inherited from the apartheid administration. We must not underplay the importance of eradicating the violence that has over the past 10 years cost this nation tens of thousands of lives." If the violence is not eradicated reconstruction will be "meaningless." "While we have a new government, the obligation to end the violence has not changed. What is different, though, is that the new government is not weighed down by the moral culpability that held back its predecessor." "Given the culpability of the past government in the killings and complete absence of a moral will to disarm the perpetrators of this violence, we understood the NP's [National Party] failures to halt the violence. We also understood the inability of the democratic forces to respond decisively to the violence, given their lack of access to the instruments of state security. But this has all changed."



### CITIZEN

Disbanding of Peacekeeping Forces—"With the disbandment today of the National Peacekeeping Force [NPKF], the costly and sorry effort to train a peacekeeping force to supplement the role of the army and police in the election period has come to an end," begins the Johannesburg CITIZEN in English on 2 June in a page-6 editorial. "The NPKF was a blunder of great magnitude," laments the editorial. "We blame the ANC alliance for this terrible waste of money (the NPKF's budget was R390 million [rand])." "Why it thought that a peacekeeping force was necessary .... is beyond us. In the event, the police and army kept the peace so well during the election that President Mandela has given them his warm commendation." "President Mandela has set the tone for the open-hearted acceptance of the security forces, and we expect the campaign of denigration, particularly of the police, will now be a thing of the past."

### BEELD

Accommodation of Right Wing Viewed—"The willingness which President Mandela displays toward the right wing can help a lot to take the sting of aggression out of that quarter," but in the long run it could be dangerous if right-wingers read too much into it, notes a page-12 editorial in the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 1 June. "The danger is that right-wingers could deduce from President Mandela's efforts to involve them in the political process that an Afrikaner homeland is going to be presented to them on a silver tray." Election results meanwhile have shown that support for a homeland is "minimal." What the right wing gained from the election was a political party—Gen. Constand Viljoen's Freedom Front—a seat in Parliament, provincial legislators, and a homeland council. "It is unlikely that the right wing will

be further accommodated." "An interesting question, however, is whether further concessions for the right wing are still necessary. Like other South Africans, the right-wingers have already seen that the election and developments thereafter went off well, and life is continuing normally," so why still clamor for a limited piece of homeland "when he has the whole country to live and work in?"

Amnesty for Political Prisoners—A second editorial on the same page of the 1 June BEELD states that "every South African who has ever rejected violence as a political means must feel uncomfortable when the question of amnesty for political criminals is mentioned. Amnesty is a necessary evil, however." Since two extensions in amnesty deadlines have already been made, "politicians and other experts must consider whether a third extension is really necessary," and if it has to happen, "it should be the very last." "The election has been a miracle, but it has not yet freed South Africa from people who think they can attain political goals through violence."

### ILANGA

Government Health, Feeding Schemes Welcomed—Durban ILANGA in Zulu in its 31 May-1 June edition writes in a page 6 editorial that "President Nelson Mandela's statement in Parliament that he would compel his government to urgently attend to the implementation of programs like giving free medical treatment for black children under six years and expectant women is very commendable." Another welcome announcement by the president is that primary school children will now get supplementary feeding where necessary. "The new government should move swiftly to fulfill these promises, even though it might not be easy to find the finance to back them up."

**Angola****No Progress Reported at Lusaka Peace Talks***MB0206205694 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Report by correspondent Alves Antonio in Lusaka]

[Text] Good evening! It was a dull afternoon here in Lusaka. Almost nothing took place this afternoon. The government negotiating team remained in its hotel waiting to hear from the representatives of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA], who this morning asked for more time to reflect and find solutions considered most appropriate for the future of the Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel [Vorgan].

Regarding this issue, the government remains firm: The country's laws governing radio stations must be applied. This being the case, the government negotiating team will only agree to move on to other issues after the conclusion of discussions on the future of Vorgan.

Meanwhile, UNITA spokesman Jorge Valentim is cited by the DAILY MAIL newspaper as having said that the more government victories in the military field, the more serious difficulties the peace talks will face. He said UNITA will fight to survive.

In turn, the government's General Eugenio Carneiro is cited by the DAILY MAIL as having said that the government is ready to resume talks and that UNITA's participation in the government is a fait accompli. All the same, Gen. Carneiro said, the government does not agree that UNITA should impose specific conditions. He said the international community should continue to pressure UNITA to become more flexible. [end recording]

**UNITA Received Government Offer 28 May***MB0206202994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Jonas Savimbi's negotiators have already received the document containing the latest government offers to the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]. UNITA negotiators received the document almost one week ago, but it has not yet been discussed. Our correspondent Manuel da Conceicao has further details.

[Begin Conceicao recording] UNITA says, however, that it only received the government's reply on its participation in the government on 31 May. The mediators say: That is not true. UNITA received the document on 28 May.

When Alioune Blondin Beye, special representative of the UN secretary general in Angola, left for Luanda on 29 May, they had already handed the document to UNITA. Sources close to Alioune Blondin Beye said the document was handed to the UNITA negotiating team a

few hours after Beye received it from the special envoy of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos on 28 May. [end recording]

**Foreign Minister Briefs Diplomats on Situation***MB0206203994 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Venancio de Moura today briefed the diplomatic corps accredited in Angola on the situation in the country. At the meeting, which took place behind closed doors, the Angolan foreign minister briefed the diplomatic corps on the development of the political and military situation in Angola and the peace talks in Lusaka. Venancio de Moura also examined the recent resolution of the UN Security Council on Angola. The minister said that following the approval of Resolution 992/94, it is hoped that UNITA will reconsider its stand and end the war once and for all.

[Begin Moura recording] It was not easy to make the UN Security Council adopt a satisfactory resolution on Angola under the present circumstances. Some circles even tried to hide the information on the best and final offer the Angolan Government made to UNITA, as its contribution to the search for and speedy conclusion of a general cease-fire and peace agreement in Angola. [end recording] [passage omitted]

**Deputy Foreign Minister on Fighting, Peace Talks***MB0206164894 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The battles in Angola around the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebel headquarters at Huambo and the government-held towns of Malange and Cuito have been continuing. Aid flights have been interrupted and, according to government figures, the death toll at Cuito has reached 200, with 800 wounded, and the figure is expected to rise. It is ironic that the fresh eruption in the war comes at a time when the peace talks in Lusaka are apparently on the verge of a conclusion, with only the crossing of T's and the dotting of I's outstanding. On the line to Luanda, Akwe Amuso asked Deputy Foreign Minister Jorge Chikoty why, in view of the progress in Lusaka, the fighting had erupted again.

[Begin recording] [Chikoty] We think that UNITA has been using constantly some kind of pressure on the military side. Maybe UNITA was expecting that the government might not make important concessions, as far as their participation is concerned in government. We have now made all the concessions, as far as their participation in government is concerned and so far there has been very little reaction on that. But on the other side, what we have felt is that there is intense fighting around Cuito. As I say, we have registered many deaths and we are going to register many more because

they have been shelling the city of Cuito for the last five days, I think, and you can imagine that they are launching over Cuito as many as 500 bombs a day, and that is a lot.

[Amuso] UNITA, for its part of course, is accusing the government of having been largely responsible for escalating the situation. In fact, it is accusing the government of using chemical weapons in Cuito.

[Chikoty] No, first of all is that this is wrong. You cannot say that the government is responsible for the situation in Angola. UNITA has been fighting against the government after loosing the elections, taking over a number of places. The government has never been in an offensive position. The government has always been in a defensive position, as you may know. If UNITA wants, in fact, to end the crisis, they have to accept unconditionally the offer that the government has made: we stop everything, we sign a final cease-fire through the negotiations that are taking place in Lusaka. The problem is that there is constantly a tendency in some international media to give reason or to be promoting UNITA's cause.

[Amuso] But whether you or I like it or not, UNITA is in a position to go on prosecuting this war. Doesn't that mean that you are going to have to make more concessions in Lusaka?

[Chikoty] We have made last and final concessions. What we have given to UNITA so far is what is most acceptable to everyone. This offer was considered as extremely important, as we have gone beyond what the mediation has asked the government to do. We have offered everything that could be acceptable. [end recording]

#### **Shelling in Cuito Continues; 17 Killed 2 Jun**

*MB0206193494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Report by correspondent Abel Abraao in Cuito]

[Text] Another 17 people died as a result of shelling by the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] against the city of Cuito this afternoon. Thus, a total of 301 people have been killed and 614 wounded since Jonas Savimbi's organization resumed shelling the besieged city on 26 May. Hospital sources told our reporting team this afternoon that many wounded people could die in the coming hours because of lack of medical assistance and medicine.

Because of the intensity of shelling, the Doctors Without Borders from Belgium based in this city are unable to abandon their shelters to assist about 600 wounded people. Moreover, the Doctors Without Borders from Belgium and officials from the United Nations and other international humanitarian organizations are expected to be evacuated from the city any time from now. Arrangements are already under way.

#### **UNITA: 89 Civilians Killed by MPLA**

*MB0306101894 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 3 Jun 94*

[Text] National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] humanitarian officials and the health directorate in the city of Bie [Cuito] yesterday held an emergency meeting, due to the war waged by Jose Eduardo dos Santos' army, which is using chemical bombs. The members of UNITA humanitarian services in the meeting assessed casualties and material losses caused by the government aircraft since the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola resumed clashes on 19 May. Jardim Prata, Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in the area, reports:

A. A total of 89 civilians, mostly children and old people, were killed following air and ground raids of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] regime.

B. A total of 93 people, also consisting mostly of women and children, were wounded, and many others had their houses destroyed.

C. MPLA aircraft destroyed 39 civilian houses.

D. The planes of Engineer Jose Eduardo dos Santos destroyed six churches in the Cantifula, Ogiaenda, Cangalo, Pentecol, Fatima, and Chambanda wards, of which three belong to the Evangelical Church, two to the Catholic Church, and one to the Apostolic Church.

E. The MPLA aircraft destroyed the minor seminary of the Catholic Church in Bie for the second time.

#### **Military Conscription Registration Period Extended**

*MB0206114494 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 1 Jun 94*

[Text] The period of registration for military conscription for citizens born between 1 January 1971 and 31 December 1974 has been extended for yet another 10 days. Thus citizens born in those years ought to present themselves at the places and times to be indicate, so as not to be described as delinquent, according to a document of the Army General Staff.

#### **Malawi**

#### **Defense Minister Discusses Talks With Opposition**

*MB0206132094 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] First to Malawi. Question: Can the new men in power in Malawi get their act together? They are in the news this morning and it seems the answer to that question is not yet. The United Democratic Front, the



UDF, won the presidency outright in the recent elections, but not the parliamentary elections. So, they started talking to one of the smaller parties, Aford, the Alliance for Democracy, about the possibility of working together. Well, Aford's terms were that there should be a coalition government and that its party leader, Mr. Chakufwa Chihana, should become a vice president. The talks have been going on since last week, but the news this morning is not good. The meeting has been called off, there is no agreement. On the line to Blantyre, David Stein asked the defense minister of the UDF government, Cassim Chilumpha, why the talks have broken down.

[Begin recording] [Chilumpha] We don't think that really we should be talking about a coalition government. What we should be talking about is Aford joining the government, just like the two other parties have. During those discussions we offered them three ministerial posts and we also said that we couldn't accept that Mr. Chakufwa Chihana should be vice president because constitutionally there can only be one vice president in the country and you can't have two vice presidents. That vice president has already been sworn-in anyway, so there is no post of vice president that Mr. Chihana can take up. So, we said, if that is the case, we didn't see the reason for continuing the talks, because we felt that there was no need for us to form a coalition government. All we could do was offer ministerial posts to Aford.

[Stein] As far as you are concerned then, have these talks effectively collapsed?

[Chilumpha] We did another date for, you know, continuation of the talks, you know, as we see it, the door is still open for Aford to come and join us in government and that is what I understand we left off.

[Stein] Will you approach them again or will they have to come to you?

[Chilumpha] Well, that is a matter which, you know, we will have to examine as we go along, but as of now, our position is that really the ball is in the court of Aford. We have told them exactly what we can offer and we think that if they are serious in working with us, they should take us up on that offer.

[Stein] Are you prepared to compromise at all? I mean, after all, let us look at the role of Mr. Chihana, a very experienced politician who, some would say, would be an asset to your cabinet, and they say that they want him to be vice president. Would you consider offering him another key position?

[Chilumpha] I think that UDF made it very clear that if he wanted a ministerial post that could be given.

[Stein] But so far the posts you have offered are those of forestry and physical planning, and I don't think Mr. Chihana will probably think those were high profile enough.

[Chilumpha] Well, again, that is where the problem really lies. I think that if we are going to, you know, make headway in these, you know, talks, and in building a new Malawi, we should not come with preconceived ideas and conditions that demand. I think we should just come, you know, over to talk, you know. UDF has been all along saying that let us, you know, talk, it was Aford who snapped at us in December to say they couldn't work with us, because they called us all sorts of names—rapists, murderers, and so on. All along, you know, we have kept the door open to them, saying that we should come and work together. We did work together during the referendum, but we have been snapped at all along and all we are doing now is to extend the same arm of friendship and cooperation to them and we think that it is high time that they should come over and join us. [end recording]

Well, let us hear from the other side now, Aford, the Alliance for Democracy. Their secretary general is (Meke Mtewa). On the line, David Stein asked Mr. (Mtewa) if his party would be prepared to continue negotiating with the ruling UDF.

[Begin recording] [(Mtewa)] Actually, I don't think it is us who have been approaching the party of the United Democratic Front. They have had the privilege and pleasure of approaching us in the past. If it is their intention to continue to talk about anything material including, of course, the maintenance of national unity, I am afraid, my party, the Alliance for Democracy, is interested in both issues, and would continue to talk with them for the duration and tenure of the government.

[Stein] Let's talk about the specific things that you are trying to achieve from these particular talks, which is, one, an indication that this government could be a coalition government and two, a key role for Mr. Chihana as vice president. They have said that neither of those are acceptable. Would you consider any kind of alliance with them on another basis?

[(Mtewa)] We have understood them not to prefer a coalition with us. They are only inviting us in a limited partnership and that is of a participatory nature.

[Stein] So, would you accept that limited partnership at all?

[(Mtewa)] That is for them to offer and for us to understand exactly in what scope, by that, of course a limited partnership would mean, if indeed that is the understanding and ours, that we will not be delivering to them our legislative and parliamentary group of members in parliament, except, of course to the extent, only to help and to aid them in administering those ministries which they feel we ought to be able to share in that limited sense.

[Stein] If we take Mr. Chihana, for example, they have already said that he can't be vice president because there

is already a vice president. Now, why doesn't Mr. Chihana just accept the offer of one of those other cabinet positions?

[(Mtewa)] Mr. Chihana, of course, as president of the Alliance for Democracy has more pressing and binding responsibilities to lead the party, also the parliament, and to make sure that he organizes best and strengthens the foundations of this party for the next elections, including those of district and town council, and such other municipal elections forthcoming in this country. I cannot see him accepting any such role in the United Democratic Front government at this stage.

[Stein] Is it true that Aford has been holding meetings with the MCP [Malawi Congress Party] about the possibility of working together?

[(Mtetwa)] Purely as partners in the maintenance of this fragile democracy. Both the Malawi Congress Party and the Alliance for Democracy have, in the interest of the maintenance and the safeguard and preservation of this [word indistinct] balance called the Malawi Democratic [word indistinct].

[Stein] But, would you seriously consider working with the Malawi Congress Party against the UDF in parliament?

[(Mtetwa)] Not against the UDF in parliament. We will be working together in preservation of our democratic tradition as it is just beginning. [end recording]

#### Journalist Comments on Talks

MB0206191794 London BBC World Service in English  
1705 GMT 2 Jun 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Some mystery is surrounding the negotiations that have been going on between Malawi's new UDF [United Democratic Front] government of President Bakili Muluzi and their allies in opposition, Aford [Alliance for Democracy], led by Chakufwa Chihana. Certainly, they were startling. Aford which gained 36 seats against the UDF's 84, was apparently unhappy with the junior ministries it was offered. Yesterday, there were conflicting reports that the talks had broken down or were still on. There have also been suggestions that Aford is now talking to the former ruling party, Hastings Banda's MCP [Malawi Congress Party]. On the line to Blantyre, Mary Harper asked Nick Young of the London FINANCIAL TIMES exactly what the position was.

[Begin recording] [Young] Well, if I can begin by saying that at the moment, President Muluzi is out of the country. He left behind the secretary general of the party, Harry Thompson, to conduct the talks with Aford. I understand that they have stalled rather than broken down and I don't personally believe there will be any development until Muluzi returns to have a personal input into what is on offer. The position, as I understand it, is that the UDF government has offered Aford the

possibility of having three seats in cabinet, fairly minor posts. I am told, I don't know if this correct, but I am told that offer has now been cut to three minor posts plus a couple of deputy ministries. Now, my personal belief is that Aford or the leadership of Aford is divided over whether or not to take these posts.

[Harper] So, does it really look like there is a serious split in Aford?

[Young] Yes, I think there could well be, not necessarily a split into two camps, perhaps a split into several.

[Harper] And what about Mr. Chihana himself?

[Young] Mr. Chihana is keeping a very low profile. He is operating in negotiations through junior colleagues and he is a lot of the time incommunicado. He has remained in the north since the election result. He is going around making a series of public speeches, which he is doing apparently to calm people's feelings down up there because there are a lot of reports of strong secessionist demands coming from ordinary people—people saying let us just break away and form our own country. He has been going around saying: No, we must respect the election result and federalism or being a separate country just isn't viable for the north.

[Harper] Now, we have had reports that since the stalling of the talks between Aford and the government, Aford has now turned to the former ruling MCP Party. Do you know anything about this?

[Young] Well, I certainly believe that they are talking to each and I think that is natural and understandable. Exactly how the new Parliament is going to shape up, it is very far from clear and at the very least, one would expect all the parties to be sounding each other out. [end recording]

#### British Government Promises Increased Aid

EA0206115194 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting  
Corporation Network in English 1600 GMT 1 Jun 94

[Text] The British Government has assured the United Democratic Front [UDF] government of increased British economic and technical assistance as a way of helping it fulfill its programs of poverty alleviation and better economic management. The assurance was given in Blantyre today by the permanent secretary of the British Overseas Development Administration, Mr. (John) Burke when he held discussions with the vice president, the Right Honorable Justin Malewezi and the minister of finance, Hon. Aleke Banda. Speaking to MBC, Mr. (Burke) said his government was pleased with the peaceful transition in Malawi to a multiparty democracy and wishes to reaffirm its support for this country. Mr. (Burke), however, pointed out that further development aid will depend on the new government's determination to tighten controls in public spending, crack down on corruption, respect for human rights, liberalization of markets, and other initiatives which, he said, are crucial to all developing countries.

On his part, the vice president said the UDF government will exercise prudence in its accountability of public resources, as promised in its manifesto. Hon. Malewezi also disclosed that the government has already ordered the auditing of books in the civil service, a practice which, he said, was largely neglected in the former government.

### **Mozambique**

#### **Renamo Brigadier Stripped, Beaten by Soldiers**

*MB0206162094 London BBC World Service in English  
1515 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] It is apparently getting pretty rough in the United Nations assembly camps in Mozambique. Hundreds of soldiers from the government side and Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] have been kicking their heels for months, waiting to be demobilized. Conditions are often poor, the troops have run out of patience with the slow progress of the operation. There has been a string of mutinies, but the worst yet has occurred in a Renamo camp when troops turned on one of their most senior officers. From Maputo, Barnaby Philips reports:

[Begin Philips recording] UN and diplomatic sources told me this morning of the most dramatic mutiny so far in the Mozambican peace process. It occurred yesterday in a Renamo assembly area in the northern province of Zambezia. One of Renamo's most senior generals, Brigadier Raul Dique, was set upon by his own men. The UN source said that Brig. Dique was stripped, tied to a tree, and beaten in the face and stomach. He apparently lost some teeth and his ribcage is understood to have been badly damaged. Diplomatic sources confirmed that Brig. Dique had been roughed up and said he was recuperating in a UN military hospital.

In Maputo, Renamo have refused to say anything about the incident. It is only the latest in the now almost daily riots which are afflicting both government and Renamo assembly areas across Mozambique. The riots are getting increasingly violent and UN military observers in the camps are themselves becoming the target of that violence.

All this was due to be discussed at a meeting in Maputo this afternoon between top UN, government, and Renamo figures. The UN will be (?arguing) that the brutal treatment handed out to Brig. Dique will provide the necessary motivations to both sides to speed up the mobilization process. [end recording]

#### **UN's Ajello Comments**

*MB0306095394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Jun 94*

[Text] UN Special Representative Aldo Ajello has said it is clear that the situation in assembly areas is growing

worse. Aldo Ajello said it is urgently necessary to find a solution—specifically, to close the assembly areas and demobilize the soldiers. The head of the UN Operations in Mozambique was reacting to the incident which occurred in the Mocubela assembly area in Zambezia Province, in which mutinying Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] soldiers detained, stripped, and assaulted Brigadier Raul Dique, head of that movement's delegation in the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF]. The soldiers are protesting the amount to be paid to the demobilized soldiers and demanding the full payment of demobilization subsidies when they are demobilized. The CCF will hold a meeting on 6 June to discuss the incidents in the assembly areas. The Supervision and Control Commission will meet on 8 June to assess the issue.

#### **Niassa Election Official on Voter Registration**

*MB0206174394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1400 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] The chairman of the Niassa Provincial Elections Commission said it will not contact the Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] to open its areas to the voter registration process, because it is not its duty to contact parties but the government's duty. He was commenting about Renamo advisers' remarks to the Niassa provincial governor that the process will not begin in Renamo-controlled areas if the provincial elections commission does not contact it.

In Niassa Province, the voter registration process has only begun in the city of Lichinga and district capitals. A source from the provincial elections commission said the process has not yet begun in other areas because of a lack of transportation. The process has also not yet begun in Renamo-controlled areas.

#### **District Administrators' Salaries Increased**

*MB0306121694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network  
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 3 Jun 94*

[Text] A decree of the Council of Ministers changes salaries of district administrators, their deputies, and heads of administrative regions. Their salaries have been increased by more than 100 percent, and they will now be receiving approximately between 300 and 500 contos. The district administrator will now be paid about 565 contos.

#### **President Chissano Comments on Regional Integration**

*MB0206151494 Maputo MEDIAFAX in Portuguese 2  
Jun 94 p 1*

[Text] President of the Republic Joaquim Chissano admitted yesterday that the decision to change the Preferential Trade Area [PTA] organization to the Southern African Economic Community [Comesa] was a forced step. Chissano said this soon after registering as a voter at the Josina Machel School in Maputo.



"We think it was a forced step," he told MEDIAFAX. "We need other forms of relationship before we can have a true Comesa. We shall do all we can however to realize Comesa's objective."

Despite the hustle and bustle, we were able to ask President Chissano three [as published] questions.

[MEDIAFAX] What do you expect from the World Economic Forum scheduled for next week in Cape Town?

[Chissano] "I expect the participants to compare views to discover the world's main concerns with regard to economic development and cooperation in southern Africa, after the end of apartheid."

[MEDIAFAX] Is there any other thing you consider important?

[Chissano] "Yes. There is a need to convey a message that will convince the international community and businessmen that there is peace in southern Africa and we all intend to establish a harmonious development."

[MEDIAFAX] What additional short term regional integration steps can be taken?

[Chissano] "I see a greater utilization of the South African potentialities in assisting the development of other countries. I also see increasing trade and exchange of technology between the countries of the region and South Africa. In the past there was activity, but it could not be exploited to the maximum because of apartheid."

[MEDIAFAX] Do you accept the zero option and the elimination of customs duty at regional borders?

[Chissano] "This is an issue that must be carefully studied because there are already three organizations in the region—the Southern African Development Community, the PTA, and the Customs Union—each one with its own rules. The situation must be studied so that no one is put at a disadvantage. In Mozambique, we advocate gradual steps to consolidate economic unity."

### Namibia

#### Nujoma, Mandela Contacted on Fate of Former Soldiers

MB0106194394 Windhoek *DIE REPUBLIKEIN* in Afrikaans 26 May 94 pp 1, 2

[Report by Chris Jacobie: "Hereros Want Koevoet Members Back"; "Mandela Has Koevoet Letter"]

[Text] The controversial issue concerning former members of the security forces who left Namibia in 1991 because of a comprehensive intimidation campaign against them, has landed on the desk of the newly elected South African state president, Mr. Nelson Mandela, amidst increasing political embarrassment to the Namibian Government. The issue concerning the return

of former members of military units is developing into a local and international embarrassment for Namibia after the Committee on Defense and Security of the Frontline States advised in Windhoek in April that the soldiers should be allowed to return to their country of birth. Namibia was also present at the conference and not only made proposals concerning the return of Namibians from South Africa, but also suggested that former soldiers who left Zimbabwe after independence should be allowed to return to their country. In the latest initiative concerning the fate of approximately 12,000 Namibians in South Africa, the king of the Hereros, Mr. Kuaima Riruako, addressed the issue in a letter to President Sam Nujoma and also sent a copy of the letter to Mr. Mandela. Mr. Riruako emphasized that the soldiers and their families—mainly former members of Koevoet [crowbar; former police counterinsurgency unit] and the territorial forces—left the country at that stage because they could not depend on the protection of the government.

"The Namibian Government's hesitation, even refusal, to allow these Namibians to return to the country of their birth is a flagrant violation of their constitutional rights. These former soldiers are Namibians by birth or are descendants of Namibians and include more than a hundred Hereros and their families. Since these people fled from Namibia it can be deduced that at that stage they could not hope for any protection from government. What makes things worse is that the constitution determines that no person, as a citizen through birth or those of Namibian descent, may be denied citizenship. This clearly indicates that Namibians can come and go as they please. In light of this constitutional right, the Herero king is calling on President Sam Nujoma to honor his oath, that is, to protect the constitution at all times. Mr. Nujoma should also respect the rights of Namibians who want to return to their country and he should ensure that they be allowed to return home without any further delay," according to Mr. Riruako's letter to the two heads of state.

### Zambia

#### National Party Member Calls for Stronger Opposition

MB0206143794 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 0500 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Text] National Party Deputy Secretary General Mulondwe Muzungu says democracy cannot be sustained in Zambia if the ruling MMD [Movement for Multiparty Democracy] continues to dominate Parliament and the local government. Speaking in Lusaka yesterday, Mr. Muzungu called for a stronger opposition in the country, adding that the MMD hold in decision-making bodies must be diluted so that democracy is upheld. He was speaking at the National Party Secretariat when three members of the Democratic National Party joined the National Party.



**Government, Unions Agree on Salary Review**

*MB0306103294 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] The government and three public service unions today signed an agreement to review workers' salaries and conditions of service with effect from 1 April 1994. The chairman of the joint negotiating team, Mr. Namukolo Mukutu, declined to give the percentages of the increases. Speaking at a joint signing ceremony at Dalvadia Hostel in Lusaka this afternoon, Mr. Mukutu said it is important for Zambians to realize that negotiations for salaries and conditions of service are private matters between employers and employees. Mr. Mukutu explained that the negotiations are based on ensuring the wellbeing of the workers and ensuring the negotiations do not create undue pressure on the national economy. The public service unions had earlier declined an offer by government of a 30 percent increase calculated on the amount of 12 billion kwacha set aside for the negotiations by the state.

**Zimbabwe****Forum Party Meeting Supports Ousted Leader**

*MB0206081094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2335 GMT 1 Jun 94*

[Text] Gweru June 1 SAPA—The Zimbabwe opposition Forum Party on Wednesday [1 June] dismissed its recently-elected acting President Themba Dlodlo and National Chairman Agrippa Madlela, accusing them of disregarding the party's constitution, ZIANA news agency reports. The dismissals were decided on at an

executive committee meeting at which Deputy Secretary Elijah Chiwara was appointed national chairman and Albert Nkiwane secretary general.

Party leader Enoch Dumbutshena also announced the suspension of six national executive committee members who were present at a party meeting on Saturday where a vote of no confidence was passed on Mr Dumbutshena and his deputy Washington Sansole. Mr Dlodlo and Mr Madlela also attended Saturday's meeting in Harare.

On the party's chances in the 1995 general elections, Mr Dumbutshena said he was confident about victory.

**Embassy, Two Consulates Opened in South Africa**

*MB0306054894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2223 GMT 02 Jun 94*

[Text] Harare Jun 2 SAPA—Zimbabwe has opened an embassy in Pretoria and consulates in Johannesburg and Cape Town, Ziana News Agency reported on Thursday. Zimbabwe's Foreign Affairs Ministry said the embassy was being headed by a Charge d'Affaires Chitsaka Chipaziwa, who was previously in charge of the ministry's Africa and Middle East Desk. The Johannesburg consulate replaced the trade mission which was in place during the apartheid era. It would be responsible for issuing visas and travel documents and for attending to the welfare of Zimbabwean citizens in South Africa. The Cape Town consulate would, among other things, follow parliamentary sessions.

Zimbabwe was one of the harshest critics of South Africa's racial policy and refused to establish full diplomatic links with its southern neighbour until after democratic elections.

## Cote d'Ivoire

### Political Parties Oppose Foreigners' Right To Vote

AB0206215194 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 1245 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Text] The national consultative meeting of the 22 political parties belonging to the Group for Solidarity [Groupement Pour la Solidarite, GPS] which started on 25 May ended yesterday at the Tiama Hotel. During their talks, the GPS members deliberated on particular proposals they can use to make government reconsider its position on foreigners' ability to vote. They also made suggestions to enable the Ivorian Government to positively review the issue of financing political parties. Mr. Koman Achi, GPS's chairman, comments on foreigners' right to vote.

[Begin Achi recording] No sensible and responsible Ivorian can accept a law whose sole aim is to guarantee the election of one man, but which in essence constitutes a serious threat to civil peace in our country and in the whole West African subregion. There is no country in the world where foreigners are authorized to vote to elect the president of the Republic. What prompts Cote d'Ivoire to make an exception to this rule? Are we more democratic in Cote d'Ivoire than other people around the globe?

Cote d'Ivoire's political parties are convinced that the law conferring the right for foreigners to vote will be passed if it is presented to parliamentarians at the National Assembly. Therefore, the political parties have decided to do some housecleaning themselves. They have made proposals on methods for party funding. The proposals will soon be submitted to the head of government and the president. [end recording]

### Student Movement Leader on Detention Conditions

AB0306101894 Abidjan LA VOIE in French 2 Jun 94 p 4

[Interview with Ble Guirao, deputy secretary general of the Federation of University and High School Students of Cote d'Ivoire, by correspondent Cendres Glazai; place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] [Glazai] In which conditions were you detained?

[Guirao] We spent very very harsh moments in detention. Our comrades who were detained at the police academy turned out to be "guinea-pigs" for the police trainees who flogged them all the time. Some of them were even admitted in hospital, thus prompting the trainees to stop torturing them. I was personally subjected to special treatment for allegedly writing a letter to General Ouassenan Kone about the genocide of the Guebies. I was tortured day and night so that I would no

longer feel like being an activist of the Federation of University and High School Students of Cote d'Ivoire [FESCI]. We all fell so sick that the government was forced to buy up to 115,850 CFA francs worth of drugs to treat us.

[Glazai] Yet, you said in a statement on television that you were well treated.

[Guirao] Everyone knows that we performed a play in several acts, in which each of us had a carefully defined role. Minister Kone was the director and we were the forced actors. All this was to make us dismiss—under Minister Kone's supervision—the "allegations" made by LA VOIE about our detention conditions and to give an account that would be favorable to the government. We were also forced to apologize to our parents and to ask for the government's forgiveness. Minister Kone ordered me to read and sign the statement. He said he would reconsider the decision to release us if I dropped even one comma while reading the statement, so that is why I had my eyes riveted on the sheet of paper while reading. It was a true play in which I denied being a FESCI member whereas I remain the movement's second in command.

I conclude by saying that we were not well treated, the proof being that we were drugged. The government must stop those old methods which consist in forcing people to make statements.

[Glazai] Now that you are free, how do you feel?

[Guirao] I feel scared and disgusted. I think of the democrats who are targeted through our movement. It is time for the forces of change to wake up; our country is in danger. What we could see and hear at the police academy proves our thinking right and disturbs us. For example, Minister Kone said he is ready to repress and crush all those who break law and order which, according to him, means all those who make demands, stage marches, and so on... He intends to do this fully in the name of peace.

I would like to shout and say that my heart aches for Cote d'Ivoire. This is a country in which so-called legalists have come to power through the law but who persist in violating this same law. They violate the citizens' liberties with impunity. The people should not remain silent in the face of the regime's acts of aggression because democracy is actually at stake in our country. Ouassenan Kone has even stated that he is ready to stage a coup d'etat if the Democratic Party of Cote d'Ivoire loses power through the ballot box in 1995. [passage omitted]

**Mali****Tuareg Rebels Attack Fafa; 4 Killed, 17 Wounded***AB0306111394 Paris AFP in French 1236 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Bamako, 2 Jun (AFP)—Four people were killed and 17 others wounded yesterday in a Tuareg-led attack on the Malian locality of Fafa, near the Niger border, the MALIAN NEWS AGENCY reported today. A Tuareg military leader, "Captain" Abokar Sadek of the Islamic Arab Front of the Azaouad [FIAA], was killed in the attack that followed a clash with the Malian Army, the agency stated.

These incidents follow the signing of an agreement on 16 May between the Malian Government and the Unified Movements and Fronts of Azaouad [MFUA] which groups four major Tuareg movements, including the FIAA. The agreement provides for the integration of the MFUA combatants into the Malian Army and the dismantling of their bases in northern Mali.

**Tuareg Leader Interviewed on Current Situation***LD0106224194 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 1 Jun 94*

[Text] Our guest on *Afrique Soir* is Ag-Athom Ag Alhassane, one of the leaders of the Mali Tuareg movements. Recently there have been more clashes. Many civilians have been killed. Does this situation call the national peace pact into question? This is what Muriel Pomponne asked Ag-Athom Ag Alhassane.

[Begin recording] [Alhassane] This does not call the national pact into question, but it has to be recognized that the national pact has run into some difficulties since it was signed. These are inherent in the behavior of certain persons who can be found on each side, and who want to sabotage it.

[Pomponne] Can you, as a movement, affirm that you are not calling the national pact in question?

[Alhassane] As a movement we are indeed reaffirming our commitment to the national pact, and to its implementation. The Algiers meeting the other day is for us the consecration and the conclusion of important arrangements in the national pact.

Among the decisions taken, the most important is the integration of our fighters, and the dismantling of the bases, because once this second integration is implemented, the movement's bases will be dismantled and we will move toward the dissolution of the movements.

[Pomponne] There are no differences of opinion between you and the Malian government?

[Alhassane] At the moment there are no differences between us and the Malian government.

[Pomponne] There is talk at the moment of armed militia among the sedentary population. How do you explain the hostility of this population?

[Alhassane] Well, we don't know how to explain this hostility. These are militia who were in fact already organized in the form of self-defense brigades, and in some villages we had already seen people (?being killed) last year, and we had always closed our eyes to that. This has gone on until now, and it is going on, and we are trying as hard as we can to restrain ourselves and not to respond, because we think it is sort of provocation, and we know that it is not in fact the people who actually belong to the sedentary population who are behind this sort of action.

[Pomponne] Are you expecting the government to take any measures to put an end to this violence?

[Alhassane] Yes, we think the government is responsible for providing security for everyone, both the white population and the black population, and that is why the movement is going to try as hard as possible not to start fighting these militia, since we know, we think this is the state's business, and we are leaving the state the time to take the necessary measures.

[Pomponne] But you, the movements, are often accused of being the cause of the insecurity. How do you respond to these accusations?

[Alhassane] We cannot say that the movements do not bear a share of the responsibility for this insecurity. But what has to be recognized, and what people don't understand, is that there is the movement, and then there are other groups that are hard to keep under control, and who carry out this sort of deed. It is very difficult to see the officials of the movement, or the movement as such, carrying out this sort of deed. People must understand that when you have a rebel movement, or a problem that has gone on for some time, there are always remnants and you need time to bring them under control. That is what we are asking people to understand, and everyone must (?make an effort) to understand this. [end recording]

**Niger****University Lecturers Suspend Indefinite Strike***AB0206145094 Niamey Voix du Sahel Network in French 1200 GMT 2 Jun 94*

[Text] Following an agreement reached between the government and lecturers of the Niamey Aoudou Moumouni University, the lecturers suspended their indefinite strike order today. In a statement on television yesterday, the secretary general of the SNEC [expansion unknown] called on his colleagues to resume work this morning.



## Nigeria

### Security Agents Arrest President of Dissolved Senate

AB0206180294 Paris AFP in English 1755 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Text] Lagos, June 2 (AFP)—The president of Nigeria's dissolved senate, Ameh Ebute, was arrested here Thursday [2 June] by security agents and taken to an unknown destination, his colleagues told AFP.

Ameh was arrested Thursday morning at a private guest house on Victoria Island, a plush residential area on Lagos Island, they said.

On Wednesday Ameh had signed a statement announcing that members of the dissolved senate had decided to reconvene.

### Bank Employees Union Says No Plans To Foment Unrest

AB0206112194 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 1 Jun 94

[Excerpt] The National Union of Banks, Insurance, and Financial Institutions Employees, at a news conference in Lagos, dissociated itself from any plans to engage in confrontation with the present administration. In a statement by its general secretary, Dr. Shaibu Ibrahim, the union described as mischievous a report to that effect by international newspapers. The union said it has never supported any group, individuals, or NADECO [National Democratic Coalition] in any plan to foment political unrest, and asserts that it would not be a party to any activities that could undermine the peace and stability of the nation. [passage omitted including indistinct portions]

### Army Chief Urges 'Aggressive' Border Surveillance

AB0206200594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Text] The chief of Army staff, Major General Chris Alli, has stressed the need for the various Army units to keep an aggressive surveillance on the country's borders to forestall the breakdown of law and order. He gave the charge in Ibadan while declaring open a three-day training week for officers of the 2d Mechanized Division of the Nigerian Army. Correspondent Adenrele Ayishefini reports:

[Begin Ayishefini recording] The chief of Army staff, Maj. Gen. Chris Alli, spoke of the essence of basic training to members of the Armed Forces. According to him, training of Army is not only another means to create alertness for the nation's defense in times of crisis. It also provides a good foundation for professionalism in the Nigerian Army. Maj. Gen. Alli expressed concern on the issue of lost discipline within the rank and file of the

Nigerian Army, such incidents as involvement of Army officers in robbery, smuggling, hiring (?or outright) sale of arms and ammunition, as well as extortion by those he described as shame to the military profession.

He said, henceforth, adequate disciplinary action will be taken against any Army officer who defaults in keeping the ethics of the profession.

The chief of Army staff made mention of the need for the various Army units to keep an aggressive surveillance on the country's borders to forestall the breakdown of law and order. [end recording]

### Constitutional Conference Delegates Elected

AB0206115694 Kaduna Radio Nigeria in English 0900 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Text] Two hundred and sixty-five of the approved 273 delegates to the Constitutional Conference have been cleared to represent their various districts at the conference which takes off late this month. Announcing the full results of last Saturday's [28 May] conference district election to choose delegates to the conference, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Bernard Mba, disclosed that elections did not hold in five constituencies in Ogun State and one each in Ondo, Kaduna, and Rivers States. He commended the conduct of the election, noting that the ward elections were devoid of hooliganism, (?thug-gery), violence, and molestation, noting that there was also no room for money politics or sale of votes during the elections.

Among the notable politicians who were elected to the conference were Retired Major General Shehu Musa Yar'Adua, Alhaji Abubakar Atiku, Dr. Alex Ekwueme, Chief Emeka Ojukwu, and Chief Stephen Lawani, the former deputy chairman of the defunct NRC [National Republican Convention]. Others are Mr. Emmanuel Nsan, a former health minister, Professor Eric Ofia, Chief Edmond Udekwo, and retired Air Commodore Jonah David Jang, a former military governor of the former Gongola State.

Meanwhile, by-elections are to be conducted in some parts of the states where such elections were not held. By-elections will be held in Kaduna State on the 11th of this month, for Sabon Gari and Makassi Districts. Similarly, fresh elections at both ward and conference district [levels] will be held between 11 and 13 June in Ogun and Ondo States.

### Commission Submits Agenda

AB0206213594 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1800 GMT 2 Jun 94

[Text] The agenda for the forthcoming constitutional conference was today in Abuja submitted to the Federal Government by the Constitutional Conference Commission [CCC]. State House correspondent, Ogboji Ogbonaya Ogi, reports that the agenda also contains a detailed timetable for the conference.

[Begin recording] [Ogi] Presenting the report to the head of state, General Sani Abacha, the chairman of the CCC, retired Justice (Sayibu Sayi), said the agenda was drawn on major issues and includes over 1,000 memoranda received from individuals and (?groups) from across the country. The memoranda, Justice (Sayi) explained, were collated and analyzed to formulate the 30 items contained in the conference agenda. The chairman added that the agenda was designed to fit into the four-month duration of the conference under the first phase of the political program.

Receiving the agenda, Gen. Abacha commended the commitment of the commission in keeping faith with government's resolve and anxiety to ensure that the conference was a success. Gen. Abacha described the conduct of the last election of delegates for the conference as most encouraging and congratulated both the winners and losers for their maturity and spirit of sportsmanship. The head of state commented on the reactions of the international community on the outcome of the election, as well as his administration's determination to pursue its transition program to a successful conclusion.

[Abacha] (?On) the outcome of the delegates' election, the attention of government has been drawn to favorable comments by some foreign governments and media which now believe that this administration is sincere and fully committed to putting this country on a sound democratic footing. We appreciate this show of understanding. We however continue to solicit their cooperation in their reporting and commenting fairly and positively about our nation. They should also highly appreciate the enormity of our problems and give support to our courage and determination to grapple with them. Let me reiterate, unequivocally, that this administration will not renege on her stated objective. The administration [words indistinct] confidence placed on her to (?lead) our country [words indistinct]. The pursuit of a vibrant democracy for our people (?ignores) incoherent, emotional, and idle (?views) of self-seeking individuals. [passage indistinct] Make no mistake about it.

[Ogi] Gen. Abacha said that the resolve of the administration to return the country to democratic rule was total and will never succumb to what he described as the whims and caprices of a small minority. The CCC, inaugurated on 18 January, had earlier submitted an interim report on 9 March. With the submission of the agenda, the commission is now expected to commence preparations for the commencement of the conference on the 27th of this month. [end recording]

Meanwhile, the chief of general staff [CGS], Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, has given the assurance that a decree to regulate the conference will be out before its commencement. He gave the assurance while speaking

with State House correspondents shortly after the conference committee presented its agenda to government. State House correspondent Haruna Idriss has the details.

[Begin recording] [Idriss] The CGS said the decree, which was almost ready, will be released before the head of state inaugurates the conference. Gen. Diya stated that the content of the decree had already formed a part of the regulations governing the recent elections held into the conference. He assured Nigerians that the Federal Government would respect the agenda of this conference which, he said, was based on the memoranda collected from various parts of the country. The CGS said government was working on the composition of its nominees to the conference and gave the assurance that their names would soon be made public. On the problem of accommodation for the conference delegates, Gen. Diya said housing units earmarked for the delegates would be ready before the commencement date of the conference.

Also speaking to newsmen, the chairman of the Conference Publicity Committee, Dr. (Wesse Ofalago), announced that the committee, which submitted a 30-item agenda to government, will put in place adequate logistic arrangements for the conference to ensure hitch-free deliberations. Dr. (Ofalago) expressed appreciation to some foreign governments for the support extended to the committee. He announced that the British Government had shown confidence in the conference and undertaken to contribute funds towards the setting up of the conference library. The library, he said, would contain all the memoranda submitted to the committee, copies of previous constitutions, and other deliberations of the conference. [end recording]

## Senegal

### Police Disperse Protestors in Dakar

AB0306122094 Dakar PANA in English 1154 GMT 3 Jun 94

[Text] Dakar, 3 Jun (APS-SEN/PANA)—Senegalese police used heavy equipment, including one armoured car, to disperse about a hundred protesters, including some students and several [words indistinct]. The protesters, whose demands were unclear, attacked official vehicles and public transport using stones. For several hours, they occupied the main roads leading to the Gueule Tapee Quarter, near central Dakar, burning tyres and attacking passing vehicles. Several traders in the area closed their shops fearing a possible onslaught.

The protesters, between 15 and 25, also set up barricades that blocked traffic. A handful of individuals claiming to belong to the student movement tried to obtain petrol. It was believed they wanted to use [it] to start a fire, from a nearby petrol station. Police intervened as they tried to force the station manager to give them the petrol.

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